Richmond Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1916.

President and Strike

railroad executives and the railroad employees should remember, as the country will remember, that President Wilson has no power to make one party to the controversy vield to the demands or accept the terms of the other. His duty, as he conceived it, was I to prevent a strike. He was the representative of the public-and the public has come to see that if a strike were declared it would be the principal sufferer. In that situation it was necessary for the President to seek to find terms on which there might be agreement. That is what he has done. He has offered a way out. If that way is rejected, it will be for those who cause the break to divide responsibility among themselves and to take the consequences.

The man who provided in his will for the upkeep of his wife's automobile disregarded the law against estates in perpetuity.

Greece Tugs at the Leash

FTER subjecting the reports that drift A first subjecting the result the usual through allied channels to all the usual discounts, there is yet reason to believe Greece will beat Roumania to an alliance with the allies. Bulgaria is invading Greek territory, killing Greek soldiers, occupying Greek forts, and, though Germany and Austria may explain all this is temporary, Greece finds it hard to credit the assurance.

Before the war the hatred felt by a Greek for a Bulgar and by a Bulgar for a Greek was venomous. It is unlikely this feeling has cooled. Moreover, Bulgaria regards Greek, Macedonia as her own, clamors for an outlet on the Aegean and wants other territory Greece now holds

Small wonder the crowds in the streets clamor for Venizelos and intervention! As things stand, war can bring few greater losses than continued neutrality threatens to entail.

It isn't the question of preserving civilizashou that is agitating Roumania in deciding when side to join; it's the question of pre-

Possible in Only Two Armies

SHOCKING as is the story that German soldiers have been chained to their guns to keep them from retreating in the face of attack, it isn't new. In one of his books on the western campaigns, E. Alexander Powell refers to the same charge. But he is ! of this savage disregard for humanity. He says only that he was told by a number of British and French officers that they had found men in stormed trenches who had been chained to their guns

that has grown into a report in its transmission by word of mouth from first-line trenches back through, hundreds, perhaps thousands of men; to a correspondent, the world would believe it possible in only two armies-Germany's and Russia's. So, this horror could not be attributed to a cause, but to a system that makes the common man something less considerable than the heast,

If the Maine Republicans keep on reducing the size of their estimated majority, they will place it themselves on what they regard as the wrong side of the leager.

Mr. Hughes and the Cause of Women

REPRESENTATIVE ASWELL of Louisiana, has dealt one of the most unkindest cuts of all Mr. Hughes has yet Instead of remaining content to necept Mr. Bughes's statement of his profound allegiance to the cause of woman, his belief in her destiny, and his heaven-sparing determination to advance her interests, Mr. Aswell went to the record to find out what Mr. Hughes had ever done for woman, except to make a specious appeal for her vote and

He found that with Mr. Hughes was Governor of New York, the Legislature passed an net giving to women teachers in the schools the same pay as that provided for men, provided they did the same quality and amount of work as the men. And then he found that Mr. Hughes had vetoed the bill. Unless the women whose support Mr. Hughes beseeches are content with his advocacy of suffrage for them, and do not care how he views their material welfare, it will be hard to convince them of his zeal for their cause.

Rumor has it that the troops now at Camp Stuart will leave for the border on Septemher 10. Then the Eirst Squadron of Virginia Cavalry will get a glimpse of some horses,

Leave the Old Hymns Untouched

DR. SIMON NELSON PATTEN, professor of Pennsylvania, has brought out a book of secration to law enforcement is general and old hymns, rewritten by himself, and seems | inclusive, to have in contemplation the rewriting of others. This latter idea has been received with a chorus of "Don'ts," in which we heartily unite. These new versions will do i little harm, for they will hardly reach beyond the limits of a certain "precious" group, but tion for the big guns. On the musical and the mere attempt is a sort of sacrilege, which is peculiarly objectionable.

Noble and beautiful, stately and sublime, Vy are they studied as forms of literary i big-caliber mosquitoes.

expression. The aptness of their imagery, the felicity of their phrasing, or the nicety of their wording constitutes none of their appeal. For their history, many of them have come down through the generations; therefore, they should be treated with respect. To their meaning, conveyed by their lines, most of us add our memories; therefore, they

should be treated with reverence.

We heard them at home, before we could understand their words; we heard them in school when their meaning became more full; we heard them in church, when they formed a part of the service our mothers and fathers followed. And then we heard them many of us-either in vaulted church or out under the trees, when the sun, shining through stained-glass windows or quivering leaves, ushered in the long night and a longer

There is no place for new versions; we want the old hymns as they were and as they are untouched.

Greece seems likely to get into this war whether King Constantine wants to fight or The Bulgars have no doubt about the fact that they want Macedonia.

No Peace on These Terms

the views of "The Independent Committee for a German Peace," which have just been published, really represent the views of the German government and people, this war is due to continue for a good many N this crisis of the railroad situation, the | years. There will be no peace on such lines, The allies would consent to it only when they are crushed to earth, and the neutral world, if it could be induced to consent, would approve only when its statesmen had taken leave of their senses.

For the "German peace" that is now suggested means, not peace, but war. There would be a mere interregnum in the reign of bloody strife.

It is insisted by the committee that Russian territory from the Baltic to Volhynia hereafter must be controlled by Germany, and that France must be denuded of some of her eastern territories. Belgium must lose her independence, become a "German bulwark" and must "lie in German hands, militarily, economically and politically." One need be neither prophet nor the son of a prophet to understand what that means.

Of course, the "German peace" that starts out with demands such as these could not stop before it had punished Italy for declaring war on Austria, transferred Old Serbia to the Hapsburg and New Serbia to Bulgaria and given "the Sick Man of Europe" a new lease on life. We hear little nowadays about an indemnity, to be demanded by the central powers from their stricken foes, but unless an indemnity is received from some source, the economic situation in Germany and Austria-Hungary after the war will be almost unendurable. The war loans mount to gigantic figures, for Germany has financed the struggle rather from loans than from new taxation, the new taxes levied being for the purpose of paying accruing interest on the bonds. Germany has borrowed almost entirely from her own people, and after the war. | belt. f no indemnify has been obtained. Germany will take back in taxes nearly all she pays

One must think these "German peace" terms are put out as a blun-that the Kaiser and his advisers, with an allied offensive pressing sternly on every front, are whistling to keep up their courage. The terms are far less favorable, indeed, than Germany is said to have offered or suggested some months ago, when it yet seemed likely the reduction of Verdun would be accomplished, and while some neutral observers were fixing the day for the triumphant realization of that Teutonic dream. Then the terms included retirement from France and Belgium, and even some reparation for the destruction there wrought.

careful to state that he never saw an instance on German terms. When the central powers The truth is there will never be any peace surrendered the offensive, as they now appear definitely to have done, they surrendered also the privilege of fixing the conditions on which the war must end. They must either Whether the tale is true or is only a might let the greatest struggle the world has known

> News that most of the masterpieces of art have been removed from Venice will be sad news to the Teutons who have been bomb-

Hygienic Soda Fountains

COLLOWING the suggestion of The Times-Dispatch, the State Dairy and Food Commissioner has issued regulations, effective September 15, requiring the use of individual drinking cups in all confectioneries and other establishments dispensing soft drinks, where uch establishments "do not maintain and properly use adequate facilities for the sterilization of glasses or other vessels used in dispensing beverages of all kinds." It is a wise regulation, already in force in many States, and demanded here

As a matter of course, the dairy and food division will do everything in its power to enforce its regulation, but Commissioner Purcell should have the active co-operation of the police departments of Richmond and other Virginia cities and of citizens generally. Health regulations of this type are of the itmost importance to every community.

Prompt and regular collection of garbage. clean streets, removal of weeds from vacant ; lots, adequate enforcement of pure-food laws, of plumbing and sewerage requirements and provisien of a pure and generous water supply are primary duties a community owes to its people. In the civic sense they are of far more consequence than that John Doe be punished for taking too many drinks or for fighting with Rickard Roe. John and Richard injure themselves or their immediate families; the violator of health regulations, whether the violation be committed by municipality or individual, menaces frequently an innocent

Richmond must learn to place the proper emphasis on public sanitation and hygiene. Richmond's Police Department has no duty more imperative, in any modern conception of police obligation, than the enforcement of these laws. That special inspectors are proof political economy in the University | vided does not relieve the police. Their con-

> British poets are turning out war poetry by the bushel and the yard. Judging from some of it we have heard is sung in the British. music halls, it ought to be used as ammuniliterary German the effect would be deadly.

It the joint Mexican commission meets on some of the old hymns are, it is no one the Jersey coast, the American members will these qualities that makes them dear. have an advantage over their Mexican convely are they read as poetry, still more ferces, who have never been under fire of

SEEN ON THE SIDE

All Wrong.

Folks think a lot of what they've got And what they hope to get, Of laureled fame, of lauded name, Of gold or coronet; They toil away by night and day,

That bank accounts may grow; With schemes that pain they rack their brain So they may make a show. Their self-respect they send "collect"

To any one who'll buy; They swap their health for tainted wealth And wink another eye; out to win, and any sin That will not land in jail They'll try with glee if they foresee

Yes, it is clear they'll persevere In courses that they try Until they lose the chance to choose-Turn up their toes and die. Their palms so itch they never hitch

A profitable sale.

Their wagons to a star. Nor learn they're not worth what they've got, But simply what they are.

"Many men are of many minds," we are told, but most of us know many men who do not seem to be provided with any minds at all.

Shakespeare Day by Day.

For Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana: "What imports the nomination of this gentleman "--- Hamlet,

For the early riser: "An hour before the worshiped sun Peered forth the golden window of the east." -Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

For the foc of the Rum Demon: "O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil"-Othello, For the persistent:

But Hercules himself must yield to odds. And many strokes, though with a little ax. Hew down and fell the hardest timbered oak."

-King Henry VI., Part III., ii. 1.

"They tell me young Towler produced a profound effect on the jury in that last case he "He did, too. He put every man on the panel

No Longer de Rigneur. "Cholly Litebrane has stopped wearing his

wrist watch!" "What made Cholly do that?"

to sleep in less than thirty minutes."

"He says that since the National Guard mobilization so many coarse and vulgar persons have taken up the practice it has become positively

The Long and the Short of It.

"Fashions are not what they used to be" mused the dear old lady. "In my day girls used a broad belt largely as an ornament for the remainder of their attire."

"Now they seem to be wearing merely the

No Superstition in Him.

"Do you believe thirteen is an unlucky numinquired the babbling idiot. replied the stern-minded citizen, "I reject all such foolish superstitions. In my view, thirteen is the luckiest number in the whole

Grubbs-Why do you insist the Republican

andidate is appropriately named? Stubbs-Recause "Hughes" rimes with "lose."

Quite Obvious.

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke. The fussy old gentleman asked the chance traveling companion: "Have you children, sir?"

"Ah! indeed! Does he smoke"

"No, sir, he never so much as touched a

"So much the better, sir; the use of tobaced a possenous habit. Does be frequent clubs?" "He has never put his foot in on "Allow me to congratulate you. Does he never come home inter"

"Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner." "A model young man, sir, a model young man. "Just six months."-Philadelphia Record ,

Verhoten!

There was a maid dwelt in our town Who were always a modern gown. But at the latest mode she balked-Twas too apparent when she walked In skirts that stopped the knee below She had with her alwas a bow.

Chats With Virginia Editors

The ever-sarcastic Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch says: "Virginia's start on infantile paralysis quarantine now is on the order of starting a mosquito crusade about frost time."

We do not know," says the Norfolk Virgintan-Pilot, "how much expense is attaching to Candidate Hughes's campaign tour, but whatthe Democrats could well afford to pay the bill.

The Big Stone Gap Post, published way up yender in the mountains, says: "Every time, a fisherman discovers a dark spot moving on the crest of the waves, we hear of a shark or a German submarine." What can that mountain man know about newsgathering on the waters?

Here is a cry from the grain-growing Val-Here is a cry from the grain-growing Valley of Virginia: "Master bakers want an embargo on wheat, in order to prevent prices from soaring. Needless to say, our able-bodied rural wheat-raisers are violently opposed to the ideas of the master bakers." It is needless to say the cry comes from the Harrison-burg Independent.

"Most towns, and even larger cities," "Most towns, and even larger cities," says the West Point News, "make a great advertising point of it when local bankers buy the bonds of their own town. There are some very good reasons for this, and in our own case this week, when a local bank was the highest bidder for the entire \$30,000 bond issue, we may point with pride to this exhibition of faith in West Point's credit." West Point is indeed happy, and has cause to be.

The Farmville Herald, a little old-timey its ways and ideas, says: "Not only should things printed in the Congressional Record by confined to things said and done in Congress, but the hours of the daily sessions should be given over to lawmaking in the interest of all the people and not a moment for political rad partian harasques. And this applies to the friends of Mr. Wilson as well as those of Mr. Hugher. To make stump speeches on the floor of Senate at these stump speeches on the Mr. Hughes. To make stump speeches on the floor of Senate or House is misuse of the forum.

There is a good deal of common sense in the following from the esteemed Abingdon Virginian. "In common with the mass of the people, the Virginian favors good roads and any movement looking to their building. We have said, and now repeat, that we consider an improved main highway through any county equal in importance and value to a failroad. But experience has shown here, as elsewhere, that it is practically a waste of money to build macadam roads unless the builders, the people, are willing and able to maintain them. With the coming and marked increase in the number of automobiles, the maintenance of improved highways has become a problem more serious than their building."

Taking its one from the "News of Fifty Years Ago" column of The Times-Dispatch, the Fredericksburg Star has this to say: "Just a half-century ago, President Johnson issued his final proclamation restoring the writ of habeas corpus on the South, declaring that peace and

good order reigned in all of the States of the Union, and he further said: 'I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquillity and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States.' Well, yes, if we remember aright, there did exist some sort, some kind of an insurrection in the United States, and that the aforesaid insurrection lasted for four long years, and that a half-starved, badly clad, insufficiently armed and equipped army did keep the insurrection in full blast for four long years, causing the whole world to stand up and take notice."

The Voice of the People

Time to Work for Armor Plant.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—I am glad to see that the representative bodies of this city are moving to call the attention of the government to the advantages of this locality for the proposed armor-plate plant. Such a plant was under consideration by the government in 1897, when the Chamber of Colonel A. S. Buford, chairman; William R. Trizg. S. D. Crenshaw, H. L. Cabell and myself to bring to the attention of the committee of Congress the advantages of this city. Considerable information was gathered, tabulated and printed. Of this committee Colonel Buford and I went to Washington and had a very attentive hearing by that committee. The whole matter was, however, 'laid upon the table' by Congress. Again, the matter was under consideration by the government in 1913, and the chamber appointed a committee of fourteen, of which I was one, to make representations to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject. Nothing came of this agitation of the matter. The question is now up again for consideration and an appropriation has been made for the purpose of securing for the government a steel plant for the manufacture of steel armor plate. The subject is, therefore, in far more tangible form than ever before, and no stone should be left unturned to present the advantages of this locality for such a plant. I should be glad to again assist in the matter, and have the committee use the data and papers I have written on the subject of the manufacture of steel at this place.

ARTHUR B. CLARKE. nis place. ARTHUR B. CLARKE. Richmond, August 26.

Richmond, August 26.

Effect of Tobacco Embargo.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—It is against all international law that shipments of leaf tobacco should not go freely into any country, whether at war or not, unless tobacco has been declared contrabant of war. I was asked what effect this embargo would have upon the market, and I declined to make any comments, except that I felt satisfied that prices would not be as high with an embargo on export shipments as they would be without this. My main reason, however, for protesting is that I am not the agent of either the German or Austrian government for the purchase of tobacco. First of all, there is no tobacco monopoly in Germany, and therefore there is no such thing and never has been such a thing as a buyer for the Germany is as free or freer than in this country, with less restrictions and no trust to contend with. As far as the purchases for the Austrian government are concerned, they have always been made through the Austrian representative, and I have never had anything to do with them. I shall be glad f you will publish this statement, as it might hurt me and cause me to be put on the black list without any reason. What I deplore is the effect which the embargo is bound to have upon the sale of Virginia and other tobaccos of the United States. There is no embargo upon tobaccos grown in the Asiatic colonies of Holland or other places; the consequence is that this tobacco is sold freely to the central powers. This has been going on now for about two years, and the consumers in the central powers are gradually being wenned from using tobacco grown in the United States.

Elehmant August 25. two years, and the consumers to years, and the consumers bowers are gradually being weaned from using tobacco grown in the United States.

E. K. VIETOR

Richmond, August 25.

Queries and Answers

Presidents From Virginia.

How many Presidents has Virginia furnished to the United States and their names? E. E. CREED E. E. CREED.

Eight Presidents were born in Virginia.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mooroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Wilson, Of these, Harrison, Taylor and Wilson were not residents of Virginia when elected.

O. S. W.—Light and electricity possess properties in common; that is, they are both propagated by vibrations in the ether, and it is generally accepted that both have the same velocity. Cause an interruption in an electric current of great intensity and you produce light. The velocity of light is 186,300 miles a second, and it requires about eight and one-third minutes to come from the sun.

The G. A. R.

F. C. C. A soldier in the United States Army from 1867 to 1879, and having an honorable discharge, would not be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic admits to memoership any soldier or saffer of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and who was honorably discharged, and also members of State regiments who were called into actual service and were subject to the orders of the United States and manaral officers. general officers.

Itlfie Clubs.

Riffe Clubs.

F. H. G.—The Secretary of War may, without expense to the government issue magazine vifles and accessories, not of the present model, to rifle clubs organized under the auspices of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and to all schools which have uniform corps of cadets and give military training. Forty rounds of ball cartridges go with each rifle, and 120 rounds will be given to every man each year! Every care must be taken to preserve the guns, and they must be turned back to the War Department, wholly or in part, whonever a serious condition of foreign or domestic affairs make such action necessary. An angle that has caused some trouble in the past has been the groundless fear by many citizens that affiliation with these rifle clubs would bind them to compulsory military duty in time of stress. The War Department, or the United States government, has no strings whatever on the members. They may join the clubs and resign whenever they wish. No promise to serve the country in time of war is required. On the other hand, in case of war, preference will be given to the men who trained themselves in the time of peace. Ten members are sufficient to organize a club, which is subject to a few simple rules of the War Department. For more detailed information on this subject, write to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Washington. of Rifle Practice, Washington

Current Editorial Comment

Prepare to Eat sharks by eating them, claim their meat is as good as that of hallbut of swordfish. They have tried it.

Better than cod or haddock, is the minority report. And therefore it may be only a short time before the sharks of various kinds, from the little dogfish to the big man-eaters, are prepared by the fishers as are the other kinds of fish of the ocean, even to the drying and salting process that makes the codfish famous all over this country, and cheaper than the average kinds of food prepared for general use. Worcester Telegram.

Coal is worth \$25 to \$40 a ton

Lack of Coal in Buenos Aires, and it is the

in South
America depth of winter down there. In
the midst of the coldest weather
known in a quarter of a century,
10 to 15 degrees below freezing
point, the people cannot afford to heat their
houses, and even the large, modern apartment
houses are left without steam. All over Southern Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina
lack of coal is causing extreme distress. Was
there ever a better trade opportunity than this?
Before the war England tried to monopolize
this coal trade. It would be in our hands now
if we had the ships, Once won, this market for
coal would be stable and the profits would be
generous.—New York Commercial.

Worcester Telegram

Liebknecht and states well illustrates how Prussianism is stifling protests against war with which the hearts of German people are burning and to which they do not dare to give utterance. The feeling in Germany, as it is everywhere else, is that only for the Kaiser and the Prussian military machine there would have been no war. At his first trial he was sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment. His case rame up on an appeal before a Prussian military court; the sentence was confirmed and its term was enlarged to include imprisonment for four years and one month, confiscation of civic rights for xix years and dismissal from the army.—New York Herald.

The Decoy Duck

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



From the Rochester Herald.

THE QUESTION OF STRIKES---IV BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, August 26 .- A strike; labor disputes, but in all her steps or a lockout to-day cannot be regarded as compatible with a proper state of the industrial machine. It is as much a sign of bad adjustment as a fever in the body or a hot-box in an ensure. It shows that the system needs gine. It shows that the system needs strictly voluntary, not coercive.

The Canadian disputes act seeks to

feetly normal, and to be expected. So attention all over the world. It seems long as industry is a living thing, to work well in practice. It provides growing and changing, so long there that no strike may be called without will have to be continual readjustment to new conditions. Since the interests as public utilities—mines and railroads to new conditions. erned are more or less conflicting, -and also forbids the calling are bound to be disputes. But strike or locking out until an

A large number of schemes for the prevention of strikes have been fried in various parts of the world, and they still flourish in great variety. They still flourish in great variety. They range all the way from the gentlest and most tactful offers of mediation to a flat prohibition of strike or lockout under benalty of imprisonment and line. They are giving various degrees of satisfaction in actual service, but there is not one of them which has not at some time proved wanting in energency.

where the parties who wish to settle provision for a board of mediatic the strike go from one side to another in the Newlands act. This plearing proposals of peace and urging for voluntary arbitration with bearing proposals of peace and urging their acceptance. There is conciliation, sory award; that is, the parties are not where employer and employees get together without outside assistance and ton, but if they do accept it, they are compose their differences. When conciliation and mediation fall, there may be arbitration, where the questions at a ting the office of Secretary of Labor, are appropriately by an impartial trigonian article in the activities that secretary the right be arbitration, where the questions at issue are settled by an impartial tribunal. If arbitration must wait until one or both parties ask for it, it is known as voluntary arbitration. If having asked for arbitration, both parties are compelled to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, whether they like it or not, then it is voluntary arbitration with compulsory award.

As a last step in the prevention of strikes and lockouts, we may have compulsory arbitration with compulsory arbitration. Both parties must abide by the decision of the board. This is simply coercion; and in the case of necessary public utilities it may be regarded as a disregarding of certain of the rights of the few in order to secure the well-being of the many.

Coercion Fails in Australia.

Coercion Pails in Australia.

Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the coercion idea, ethically or economically, in practice it has not compulsory government arbitration beworked very smooth'y in Australia, come an institution in this country Labor figures largely in politics there, even if we are forced to it in single and the law against strikes is en-forced vigorously or allowed almost to lapse according as the party of strict is labor or labor's opposition. Strict enforcement of the law against strikes sponsibility. Individual and class must sponsibility. Individual and class must act voluntarily where the law does not law that in some instances almost

New Zealand has a system by which nion or the chiphoyal construction is and corporations engage consistered," and this registration is traffic would bind themselves registered, and this registrations work-voluntary Non-registered unions work-ing for non-registered employers can from a given date, such compacts to be strike legitimately. But all the prin-cipal factions in New Zealand politics renewed at their texpiration, we should have taken a long step toward hould are committed, in principle at tion. Australasia is thus a laboratory opinion would go a long way toward where the experiment of compulsory preventing a union or a corporation arbitration has been tried out in all

Contradictory reports come to us tration. from Australia and New Zealand. High officials have stated that the system is excellent, others say that it deprives labor of fundamental rights; warm exchanges over the actual state of af-changes over the actual state of af-fairs have resulted from time to time, culine callings has been invaded by

Will Not Work Here.

Whatever the true merits of this controversy may be, it is practically certain that the Australian system will not be introduced into the United States. Organized labor is not likely to submit to government coercion un-less it is heavily represented in the supreme law-making body. In the United States the great mass of un-Skilled labor is unorganized. A large our Lady chanced one day to pass percentage of semi-skilled labor is Mid drooping blades of blighted grass unorganized. Only the highly skilled Through barren fields. And, lo, the trades have been thoroughly unionized. Through barren fields, And, to, the trades have been thoroughly unionized. Sod
They are the ones that would be chief. Which, pondering many things, she ly affected by legislation putting strikes under the control of the government; and their numbers are few in proportion to the bulk of the nation that they would be able to exert little influence over the complexion of that government. In other words, for all compared with the strike. country like Australia, labor is safeguarded under the existing arrange-ment by its strength at the polls. England has had her full share of ing Church.

Disputes between capital and labor, take a new middle ground and attack the other hand, are things perconcerned are more or less conflicting, —and also so the concerned are more or less conflicting, there are bound to be disputes. But strike or locking out until an official when such disputes try to settle themselves by the proverbially unsuccessful method of open conflict, it is a new legally permissible. This scheme sure sign that the machinery for sething been copied in certain Australian states in the Transvaal, and very retained in the most promising of the methods in prevention of strikes have been fried the most promising of the methods in the confliction of the world, and they use, but it obviously guarantees against the settlement is independent.

ergency. arbitration has proved probably the Experts in labor troubles recognize most successful of the State methods.

cloud the issue. The trade agreement

and teeing industrial peace.
It is not probable that we will see We are committed or emergencies. principle to the greatest

The trade agreement has yet to be New Zealand has a system by which legal interference and settlement of strikes is confined to cases where the union or the employer concerned is vance to abide by for a term of years have taken a long step toward indus-trial peace. The pressure of public trial peace. preventing a union or a corporation from going on record as dissenting to the abstract principle of impartial arbi-

Woman Gradunte Blacksmith.

Blacksmithing is no longer a trade. The labor press in this country is for the most part of the opinion that the Australian system is unfair to labor—although most of the legislation was passed at a time when the Australian labor party was in the ascendant. paring to open a blacksmith shop of her own soon, in which she will specialize in the repairing of farm machinery During her college course she did this work successfully, standing at the forge, welding, riveting and handling hot irons just as the men in her clas

The Anemones.

Burst into bloom that it might bless With an adoring tenderness Her footsteps. Blossoms white and blue Immaculate in beauty grew— A dewy censer, pure and sweet By Heaven enkindled at her feet, O starry blossoms, still ye bloom -- A path of light in glades of gloom, While, in your innocence and grace, Our Lady's presence still we tra -Harriet Appleton Sprague, in Liv-